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ever, that the loss of sensibility runs parallel with the conditions of fatigue. He thinks its curve rises quickly at first, then more slowly, until it hardly increases at all. Those who are nervous and weak show a more rapid rise of the curve; those who are strong and healthy will keep up for a longer time. When fatigue supervenes upon a generally exhausted condition and resistance is less, its curve rises higher in an irregular way. Still, weak persons often possess great resisting power until there may be a breakdown without any warning.

Human Physiology, an Elementary Text-book of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, by JOHN W. RITCHIE. World Book Co., Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y., 1909. 362 p.

This little text-book is written after years of experience in elementary and more advanced classes, with the chief object of making physiology tributary to health. The author has tried to balance his book between the mere teaching of facts and the rules of health. Physiology, he thinks, is the teacher's science and it should be brought into relation to nature study and agriculture and to preventive medicine, treatment of emergencies, etc., so that he gives special chapters to tuberculosis, preventing the spread of disease germs, accidents, etc.

Psycho-Biologie et Énergétique, par CHARLES HENRY. A. Hermann et Fils, Paris, 1909. 216 p.

This vigorous writer here brings together many of his papers, which have appeared elsewhere under various headings, and gives them a certain unity. In Part I, under theory, he discusses principles, representative elements, multiple and complex representation, specialization of higher kinds. In part II, which treats of the applications to certain problems, he gives particular sections to balistics, the complete formulæ of the simple pendulum, the problem of a jet of water sustaining a weight, the dynamics of electrons, the law of Dulong and Petit, curves of growth, chemistry of respiration, sensations and energy, ending with conceptions of energy as applied to sociological problems.

Un Problème de l'Évolution. La Théorie de la Récapitulation des Formes Ancestrales au Cours du Développement embryonnaire, par L. VIALLETON. Coulet et Fils, Montpellier, 1908. pp. 244.

This work attempts to characterize the theory of the recapitulation of ancestral forms, particularly in the course of embryonic development, and especially to test the fundamental law of biogenesis according to Haeckel. To our mind, the author takes too many chapters in recapitulating what is rather well known of the history of this doctrine, and is naturally most interesting when in the later chapters he comes to his own work.

L'Évolution Psychique de l'Enfant, par le DR. HENRI BOUQUET. Librairie Bloud et Cie, Paris, 1909. 100 p.

The writer is a psychologist and specialist in infant maladies and here tries to sum up the results of his own long experience concerning the development of human mentality in the early years, following the earliest sensorial activities, touch, taste, hearing, etc., the development of language, the least and then more complex psychic activities, habit, memory, affective life, fear and imagination, fetichism, etc.

Rassen-theorie und Geschichtsforschung, von FRANZ SCHOLZ. G. Scriba, Metz, 1908. 24 p.

The scientific and social idea of race is of recent origin but is now

making very impressive headway among learned men. This perhaps would hardly be seen in comprehensive scientific works, and so the writer attempts to develop it in these few pages, on the old and new method of writing history, the idea of race, the pre-historic man, the nature of kinds or varieties, the views of Gobineau, Chamberlain, and Lienhardt. The writer is a disciple of Gobineau in holding that the only real cause of racial decline is the mixture of bloods with alien and less valuable stocks. Christianity is said not to have helped mankind from a stirpicultural point of view and so is "not a civilizing agent" in this sense. The idea of race is based on natural history. Lienhardt thinks that the characteristic marks of a race are found only in the spiritual domain, and that physical traits are inadequate.

Erinnerung, Aussage und Lüge in der ersten Kindheit, von CLARA und WILLIAM STERN. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1909. 160 p. (Monographien über die seelische Entwicklung des Kindes.)

This very interesting and condensed presentation of many studies, in the first part treats of individual development and power of reproduction, telling how recognition is the forerunner of memory, and describes the sources of false statements. The second part treats the comparative psychology of the expressions of early childhood. This is treated from the standpoint of general observation and also from controlled experiments with single and prolonged exposures. Apparent and real lies are treated in perhaps the most interesting section of all. The practical applications bear upon observation and the power of reproduction, honesty, and the testamentary ability of children.

The Bawenda of the Spelonken, by R. WESSMAN. Trans. from the German by Leo Weinthal. "The African World," London, 1908. 154 p.

This is a contribution toward the psychology and folk-lore of the African people and describes life in the chief's kraal, family life, arts and industries, the salute, social laws and life, justice, mothers-in-law and sons-in-law, beer, various superstitions, customs, hospitality, proverbs, religion, rights, demonology, medicine men, witchcraft, African philosophy, the African war, ethnology, etc. The work is illustrated by perhaps two dozen photographs. The type is clear, and the author, from his long experience as a missionary, writes in an entertaining and very instructive way.

L'Adolescence, par GABRIEL COMPAYRÉ. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1909. 195 p.

The author has here written a work of fifteen chapters, based essentially on the work of Stanley Hall, whose name appears on nearly every page. The chapters are as follows: the duration of adolescence, physical growth, development of the organs, mental evolution, adolescence in literature, genetic psychology, feelings in adolescence, friendship and love, juvenile pathology and criminology, pedagogy of adolescence, the psychology and pedagogy of girls, co-education, the education of the young girl, the education of the young man. Thus essentially it follows Hall's order of topics and chapters.

Die sexuelle Not, von DR. FRITZ WITTELS. C. W. Stern, Wien und Leipzig, 1909. 206 p.

This work, which is dedicated to the author's teacher, Freud, discusses the following topics: Prohibition of abortions, Lust, Family, the Child—its ego, its rawness of *Gemüth*, its problems and cares, its voyages of discovery, and its sexual illumination. A chapter is given to the masculine woman, with two subdivisions: one on female crimes

and the other on female artists; and the final chapter is on the child-woman or the precociously beautiful and developed girl. The author writes with the knowledge of a physician, but in rather a literary style, so that his book has a good deal of attractiveness from this point of view.

The Psychology of Thinking, by IRVING E. MILLER. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1909. 303 p.

The writer once taught mathematics in a New England academy. Here he was forced into close touch with the actual mental processes involved in thought. Thus his interest in its processes became clinical, and it was this that turned him to the study of psychology. Although his work is colored with this dominant idea, it is also largely biological. Man's control over nature depends upon the higher, psychic processes we call thought. The author discusses the biological point of view, the sensori-motor circuit, the significance, function, differentiation and organization of consciousness, organic unity of mental and motor life, typical modes of adjustment, the condition and function of thinking, unity and diversity in the process, training in thought and the use of subject matter, the activity of the imagination in thinking, the image as an element of technique, the concept in its various aspects, induction and deduction, judgment, reason.

Fifty Years of Darwinism. Modern Aspects of Evolution. Centennial Addresses in honor of Charles Darwin, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1909. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1909. 267 p.

This work contains an introductory lecture by Professor Chamberlain, *Fifty Years of Darwinism*, by E. Poulton; *Natural Selection and Botany*, by J. M. Coulter; *Isolation and Evolution*, by D. S. Jordan; *the Cell*, E. B. Wilson; *the Influence of the Environment*, by E. C. MacDougall; *the Behavior of Unity Characters in Heredity*, by W. E. Castle; *Mutation*, C. B. Davenport; *Adaptation*, Carl H. Eigenmann; *Darwin and Paleontology*, H. F. Osborn; *Evolution and Psychology*, G. Stanley Hall.

Analyse der Phobie eines 5-jährigen Knaben, compiled by Sigmund Freud. Franz Deuticke, Leipzig and Wien, 1909. 109 p.

Acquaintances of Freud working under his direction have studied a remarkable case of sexual precocity of a boy who at the age of three began to be interested above all things else in the Wiwimacher, and was eagerly concerned as to whether chairs, animals, men and women, etc., possessed this part, and could not be withheld from incessant interest and conversation on the topic. The child was plainly hereditarily *belastet*, but was cured by hypnotic treatment modified in form to be applicable to children.

Die Psychologie des Verbrechers, Kriminalpsychologie, von PAUL POHLITZ. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1909. 148 p. (Aus Natur und Geisteswelt, 248. Bändchen.)

This is the most condensed treatise on criminal psychology known to the reviewer. Nevertheless, it is extremely comprehensive, touching most of the very many problems in the field. First comes all that can be taught from statistics; and then, in the second part, a special criminal psychology, such as the meaning of alcohol, juvenile crime, crimes of sex, tattooing, industrial crime, beggary, etc.

Life's Day, by WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1909. 308 p.

This is a volume of Chautauqua lectures upon heredity, physiologi-